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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXV.

FEBRUARY, 1849.

No. 2.

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ALL letters relating to the business of the American Colonization Society, as well as the African Repository, and all applications for the passage of emigrants to Liberia, should be directed to Rev. W. McLain, Washington City.

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WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1849.

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Thirty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

It is our privilege to record that a kind Providence has carefully watched over the operations of this Society during the past year. As Christians and Philanthropists, we are called upon to praise the great Ruler among the nations, for his manifold mercies. He has clearly shown us how we can most successfully bless and save a large portion of his erring children. He has prolonged *our* lives and invigorated our faculties, that we may co-operate with him in the accomplishment of his vast schemes of benevolence, and he has signally prospered the feeble efforts which we have made. Success, beyond what we could reasonably have anticipated, has crowned our labors. "To his name, be all the glory!"

While it is our privilege thus to acknowledge his goodness, it is our duty also to confess his solemn admonitions. Some, who had long sympathised and labored with us, have been gathered to the silence and inactivity of the grave.

The HON. SAMUEL WILKESON, departed this life on the 7th of July. He had long been the warm friend and zealous supporter of this Society; at the time of his death he was one of its vice presidents. Formerly, and for several years, he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and President of the Board of Directors, and devoted his whole time and energy to its advancement. The Board of Directors, at their called meeting in July, adopted the following tribute to his memory :

"The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at its sessions in New York, 20th July, 1848, having received intelligence of the death of the Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, for many years the able and efficient President of this Board, and the unfailing advocate and generous patron of African Colonization, do express their heart-felt sorrow at the fall of so prominent a standard-bearer in our cause. His generous endeavors in its behalf during a season of critical financial embarrassment, and his successful appeals to the humane and benevolent for relief, attest

the sincerity of his professions, and suggest this tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the condolence of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family, with their due acknowledgment of his worth as a Christian and a Philanthropist, and of his services as an officer and member of this Society."

Not long before his death, his wife had been called away. She was a lady of great energy and cultivation of mind, of enlarged benevolence and of purest and most perfect character. Her devotion to the interests of this Society was not inferior to his; and every person acquainted with them while residents of this city, is aware of the fact, that nearly her whole time and strength were given to the advancement of its interests.

The loss of two such friends and coadjutors we deeply feel.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SHERMAN, widow of the late *Hon. Roger M. Sherman*, died at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 3d of August, in the 75th year of her age. Her intellectual powers and accomplishments were of a superior order. She was a friend of the friendless, and the firm supporter of "whatever was pure and lovely and of good report." She was a constant and generous patron of this Society. Many and liberal were her donations to its funds while she was living, and in her "last will and testament" she left substantial evidence of the high place it held in her regards, by bequeathing it a legacy of *four thousand dollars*. "Blessed is the memory of the just."

"She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her."

DR. CHARLES EVERETTE, of Albemarle Co. Va., died in October last, in the 81st year of his age. He was one of the most distinguished physicians in that part of the country. In the distribution of his large estate he left his slaves, 33 in number, to be freed and settled in Liberia at the expiration of five years. It is understood that this term of time has been prescribed to prepare them for their new mode of life, by a discipline and education suited to make the change a blessing to them. Ample means have been appropriated by the testator to render them comfortable, if not independent in their new abode. Dr. Charles D. Everette, the executor and principal legatee, is we are assured, diligently engaged in instituting judicious measures to carry out the provisions of the will.

During the past year, we have sent 443 emigrants to Liberia. The Nehemiah Rich sailed from New Orleans on the 7th of January, 1848, with 129: the Amazon from Baltimore, 4th of February, with 44: the Liberia Packet from Baltimore, 11th of April, with 140: the Col. Howard from Savannah, 6th of May, with 99: and the Liberia Packet from Baltimore, 6th of September, with 31.

Of these people 324 were liberated for the purpose of going to Liberia; 2 were recaptured Africans, the remaining 117 were free.

They resided in thirteen different States, and in the District of Colum-

bia, as follows: 170 were from Virginia—60 were from Georgia—47 were from South Carolina—37 were from Louisiana—35 were from Mississippi—28 were from Kentucky—23 were from Alabama—10 were from Washington City—9 were from Pennsylvania—7 were from Illinois—5 were from New York—5 were from North Carolina—5 were from Georgetown, D. C.—1 was from Ohio—and 1 from Michigan.

On their arrival in Liberia, they were located in nearly all the different settlements, and are now successfully prosecuting the various branches of business.

Their health has generally been good. Only 4 adults and 8 children have died with the acclimating fever. There were some deaths from other causes, not in any way attributable to the climate of Liberia.

These 12 deaths occurred among 412 of the emigrants. The 31 by the Liberia Packet are not included, as they had not arrived when our last advices left. Twelve deaths out of 412 emigrants is not an alarming mortality.

To Dr. Lugenbeel and his assistant, Dr. Roberts, great praise is due, for their untiring attendance upon the sick and their skilful treatment of the acclimating fever.

In addition to the above emigrants already sent to Liberia, we had anticipated, and made partial preparations for, despatching a vessel from New Orleans on the first day of this year, with upwards of three hundred

people. But the *Cholera* commenced its work of death in that City on the 16th of December, and prevailed to such an alarming extent that it was considered best to postpone the sailing of the vessel until the disease should disappear or so abate as to render it safe for the emigrants to come into the city. This was a great disappointment to the people, who are eager to embark for their new home, and will be attended with some extra expense to the Society.

Application has been made to us for a passage to Liberia, from 245 in Mississippi—69 in Tennessee—27 in Indiana—24 in Kentucky—2 in Ohio—64 in Virginia—60 in South Carolina—6 in New York—7 in Connecticut—1 in Georgetown—5 in Washington City—16 in North Carolina—and 125 in Georgia; making a total of 657.

Those who expected to have sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst. are included in this number.

Reasoning from the past year we may fairly calculate, that before the close of the present year, we shall receive applications for a passage for at least five hundred more, provided we can send out the present applicants as fast as they are ready to go. Should the Society, however, be unable to do this, it will produce discouragement, and immediately check the spirit of emigration.

Of these who are now ready to go, very few are able to pay any thing toward defraying their expense.

ses. A large number are slaves, whose freedom depends on their removal to Liberia. For some of these, abundant means have been provided by the will of their masters. The great majority of them depend entirely upon the Society.

It will at once be seen, that if the Society were to adopt the policy of sending out none but those who pay their own expenses, or who are provided for by the persons liberating them, the business of emigration would soon be greatly diminished. Let any person look around him and see how few of the free colored people make anything more than a bare living, and he will soon be convinced that for the present, and for some time to come, until the spirit of emigration becomes more earnest and determined, the Society must perform the benevolent office of transporting them to Liberia, and supporting them during their acclimation.

From present appearances, we are led to infer, that emigrants anxious to go to Liberia, and capable of doing good there, will multiply faster than will the means of defraying their expenses. During the last two years we were assured by our friends in various parts of the country, that we need entertain no fears on this subject, that the grand difficulty would be to find people willing to leave this land of their birth for a new and somewhat trying home, in the land of their fathers. On the basis of these assurances we encouraged the

spirit of emigration; took vigorous measures to circulate correct information about Liberia among the free people, and to inform masters who were anxious to send their slaves to where they could be *really* benefited, that the Society was in circumstances to accommodate a limited number of them. In addition to this, the inducements held out by Liberia to the colored people of this country, to make it their home, have been greatly augmented, and are still on the increase. Experience has shown to the satisfaction of all who are acquainted with the facts, that the full development of their faculties, and the highest rewards for honorable exertions can be obtained only in Liberia. Both for their present good and future advancement, the only broad clear field is opened there. The more intelligent and the more educated they become, the more certainly will they appreciate the advantages of citizenship in Liberia. The organization of the free Republic of Liberia, and their great prosperity since, have removed the violent prejudices which many entertained against the enterprise.

These, with other incentives to emigration, will not only continue to operate, but will gather strength with time, and assume new aspects and exert fresh influence with every change in the moral aspect of society.

Is there a probability that funds sufficient can be raised to transport to Liberia, and sustain during accli-

mation, the increasing numbers who have no other hope or dependence but the Society?

Upon this question the history of the Society's financial endeavors during the past year does not throw as cheering a light as we could desire. And yet from what has already been said and done in favor of the Society, we are assured that if all its friends would contribute as they are able, annually, we should have means to make a large advance on any thing which has been done.

The total amount of our receipts from all sources during the past year were \$50,114 37. The expenditures amounted to \$51,953 46—leaving a balance against the Society of \$1,839 09, on the supposition that the balances now due the Society are all good. This however is not the case. By reference to the balance sheet appended to this Report, it will be perceived that our bills payable and other liabilities amount to \$8,746 39. All these must inevitably be paid. But we cannot say the same of the amount due the Society, which is only \$6,907 30. Some part of this we cannot expect to receive. It will be a long time before some of the others will be settled. So that we must calculate to provide for paying a larger portion of the debts we owe, from some other source than from the debts due us.

To meet the exigencies of the past year, the Society has been compelled to exercise the most rigid economy;

has been obliged to put forth every effort in its power to raise funds and husband resources, and to use its credit as far as could be done with propriety. The necessity for sending out the emigrants who have gone, and at the several times of their departure, has been so urgent, that for nearly the whole year the expenditures have been made in advance of the receipts. This at times has subjected us to very considerable embarrassment. But the work to be done was of such a nature that we could not conscientiously postpone it.

This state of things will account for the present indebtedness of the Society.

In the history of the Colonization movement in various parts of the country, during the past year, many things have taken place, which encourage us to hope for greatly enlarged receipts during the year upon which we are now about to enter. There has every where been a manifest advance of public sentiment in our favor. A large number of ecclesiastical bodies, after full and free discussion of the subject, have adopted with great unanimity, resolutions approving of the principles and operations of the Society, and recommending to pastors of the churches to take up collections in aid of its funds. Some of these bodies have never before thus given the seal of their approval; others have not done it for many years past. The agents of the Society are every where re-

ceived with great kindness, and in many more places than formerly, admitted to the pulpits to plead for the cause on the Sabbath, and before the regular congregations. Often they have found persons willing but unable to contribute at the time, who have promised them a welcome reception and liberal donations, when they make their next yearly visit.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed, which promise much efficiency. We have succeeded in getting agents for Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. In these States, no regular, systematic efforts have been made for years. The New York State Colonization Society have secured the services of the Rev. J. B. Pinney, so long and favorably known in connection with Liberia and the cause in this country. The Louisiana State Colonization Society has been re-organized and have secured an act of Incorporation from the State Legislature. A tract of land on the Sinou river has been set apart for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. The officers and managers of the Society are anxious to commence a settlement there as soon as they can send out a company of emigrants. A gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, of great wealth and distinguished liberality, has made a most liberal offer of means to purchase Cape Mount, or Gallenas, and offer it to the colored people of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, if they will emigrate and form a new settlement under the auspices of the

Republic of Liberia. A gentleman in Tennessee, who owns about three hundred slaves who have been accustomed to the manufacture of iron, proposes to settle them in Liberia, defraying all the expenses himself, in the neighborhood of some beds of iron ore, probably at New Cesters. And a number of gentlemen in that State propose to make a contribution of funds sufficient to secure a good tract of land for the occupancy of emigrants from that State. In all parts of the country, the condition and prospects of Liberia are matters of thought and discussion. The various public prints circulate among their readers correct information. Men are reasonable beings. They must be affected by these things. They are sympathetic. They must feel for the needy and depressed. They cannot long look at the immense field of usefulness opened before them both in this country and Africa, without entering heartily into the work. The influences pressing upon them are becoming tremendously powerful. The calls for aid are growing louder and coming with greater rapidity. While Colonization was an *experiment*, they could hesitate and quiet their consciences. While it was not demonstrated beyond possibility of doubt, they could wait for further light and fuller developments. But these times have now gone by. The scheme can no longer be regarded as chimerical. None can now predict its failure. The feeble efforts which have already

been made, have been crowned with a success which has few parallels in the history of the world. Liberia is able to receive advantageously thousands of emigrants annually. They have sufficient territory for millions of inhabitants. They need more citizens in every department of industry. Thousands and thousands of the native Africans are open to the influences of civilization and christianity. There are people enough in this country who are anxious to go to Liberia. Now is the favorable opportunity for doing a work of Divine benevolence on the grandest scale, and with the largest reward. Who can be made to see and feel these things and remain inactive? Is money needed, it can and must be had. The rich and the poor will unite together and pour their offerings in the treasury!

During the last session of Congress, the memorial praying for compensation for the support of the recaptives of the "Pons" was presented to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committee, who subsequently reported a bill in favor of the Society. No further action has been taken with reference to it. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will take it up and pass it, and that it will speedily receive the sanction of the other House. In the present emergencies, it would afford great relief to the Society.

The Liberia Packet has continued her regular voyages to Liberia, with great advantage to this Society.

The relations which are hereafter to subsist between this Society and the Republic of Liberia have been settled in a satisfactory manner. At the meeting in January last, the Legislature of Liberia appointed Commissioners, duly authorized to act on this subject. They arrived in New York in July, and on the 12th of August a deputation from the Executive Committee met them there by appointment, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, received the report of the Committee, and heard the Commissioners in person, and after three days deliberation, articles of agreement were unanimously adopted.

These articles are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume that they will receive the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

They are as follows:

"Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic:

"Article I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz:

"1. The Government shall allow

to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

"2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

"3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

"4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

"5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

"6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

"7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

"8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

"9. The Society shall retain pos-

session of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

"10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

"Article II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

"Article III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

"Article IV. Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

"Article V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

"Article VI. These articles may

be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

"Article VII. It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

BEVERLY R. WILSON, [SEAL.]	} Com's
JAMES S. PAYNE, [SEAL.]	
JOHN MACLEAN, [SEAL.]	
JOSEPH TRACY, [SEAL.]	
<i>Chairman of Board of Directors.</i>	
W. McLAIN, [SEAL.]	
<i>Sec. Am. Col. Soc.</i>	

"Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
ELLIOTT CRESSON,
JOHN N. MCLEOD,
PAUL T. JONES,
JOHN B. PINNEY."

The first Legislature of the "Republic of Liberia" assembled in Monrovia on the 3d day of January last. His Excellency, J. J. Roberts, President elect of the Republic, delivered an appropriate Inaugural address, before being sworn into office.

The members of the Legislature seem to have been impressed with a consciousness of the great responsibility which rested upon them, and of the vast importance of the work committed to them as the representatives of a free, sovereign and independent people.

Thus far, the Liberians have proved themselves capable of self-government. They have passed the critical period of a change of organization. They have consolidated their strength, and become familiarized to the privileges of freedom and the responsibilities of self-control. No people have ever exhibited greater devotion to their government and institutions, or submitted more readily to lawful authority. We have every reason to believe that the Government of the "Republic of Liberia" is now fixed on as permanent a basis as human wisdom is capable of devising.

The purchase of territory has been prosecuted with vigor, and is nearly completed. The line of coast from Little Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of 320 miles, is now all under the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia, and held in fee simple by it, with the exception of a few small tracts, amounting to about 20 miles. It is gratifying to know that they have purchased *New Cesters*, the only remaining slave factory on that part of the coast. It cost \$2,000. The slave traders established there, refused to break up and depart at the warning of the authorities of

Liberia. They armed several hundred of the natives who were in their pay, intending to defend their premises. There is no doubt however that they will soon be routed. When Gov. Roberts was in this country an effort was made to obtain from our Government an armed vessel, to be placed for a few days under the direction of the President of Liberia, to aid in breaking up the slave factory. But the Executive entertained some doubts as to their power to do it. While in Europe, President Roberts represented the case to the English and French Governments; and the former ordered the Commodore on the African coast, to render to the Republic whatever assistance was necessary to enable the Liberians to break up the slave trade on that part of the coast; and the latter, placed at their disposal two men of war for the same purpose!

The following is the boundary of Liberia, as declared by the last Legislature thereof, viz:

"A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern

angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in 4° and 41' north latitude, and 8° and 8' west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is determined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

"APPROVED, February 1st, 1848."

General peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the Republic for the past year. The inhabitants are busy and happy in the prosecution of their various avocations.

Greater attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil. The value of this branch of business is becoming more correctly estimated. The lovely banks of the St. Paul's and St. John's rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee. The cultivation of ginger, pepper, arrow root and coffee is engrossing many minds. They have exported considerable quantities of these articles during the past year. Coffee will undoubtedly be the most valuable of all the productions of Liberia. It is easy of cultivation. It yields a

large crop in five years after being planted; and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world.

The cause of education has received increased attention. The churches have mostly been blessed with revivals of religion. The native tribes are becoming more subject to the laws, and accustomed to the manners and habits of civilized life. From present prospects there is no limit that can be fixed to the good influence which Liberia and her institutions can exert upon the native tribes, but the entire temporal and spiritual regeneration of Africa!

The American Squadron on the coast of Africa has been of great advantage to Liberia. The officers have all taken the most friendly interest in the welfare of the Republic. The United States Government, early in the past year, appointed a Commercial Agent to reside in Liberia, and have in various ways shown their approbation of the stand taken by the citizens thereof, in organizing an independent government.

The respective governments of England and France have both acknowledged the independence of the Republic of Liberia, and the former has entered into a treaty of commerce and amity; thus placing Liberia on an equality with the most favored nations. They received President Roberts in the most respectful manner, and treated him and his country with all distinguished courtesy, as will be seen by the fol-

lowing letter which he wrote shortly before leaving England, in which he gratefully acknowledges his high estimation of the things which have been said and done for him and his country.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 6, 1848.

"My Dear Sir:—Since my return from Paris my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Govern-

ment so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and

to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy and Mr. Cresson of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the

present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters."

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

In view of all these events, can there be a doubt upon any mind whether the Liberians have improved their condition by leaving the United States and planting themselves on the shores of that once barbarous land? In what bold relief do now stand out the practical wisdom of the colonization enterprise, the far-reaching sagacity and benevolence of its founders! Now it is that hostility to African Colonization is seen to be hostility to the colored race!

The acknowledged nationality of Liberia is a fact not to be gain-sayed or resisted. The bare existence of such a Republic of colored men on the coast of Africa creates a strong public sentiment in their favor, and is the most effectual preparation the world has ever seen, for the civil, social, and religious elevation of the entire colored race! There may be those

among the colored people in the United States who are incapable of fully appreciating the blessings of colonization; others there are, who may despise the promised land; but their posterity will view things in a different light. The political happiness or misery of themselves and their children, and of generations yet unborn, is inseparably linked with the fortunes and destiny of Liberia; the future prospects, and to a great degree, the everlasting interests of their race, teeming in millions over the hills and valleys of that land of the sun, are to be in an essential manner controlled and determined by the influences already operating upon the Western coast!

Who are the friends of the colored race? Their hearts must respond and their hands contribute to the advancement of this cause. Liberia has spread her banner to the breeze, having inscribed upon it "*The love of liberty brought us here!*" Millions of their race may find protection and enjoy new life under its ample folds!

Shall they be gathered there? Without the Colonization Society, how can this be done? Is there any cheaper, speedier, or more successful agency that can be employed? None has ever yet been discovered. The value of colonization, then, may be estimated by what Liberia now is, and may become!

Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1849.

THE American Colonization Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 7 o'clock, P. M., according to the Constitution.

In the absence of the President of the Society, Hon. H. CLAY, the Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, the oldest Vice President present, took the Chair.

The Rev. R. R. GURLEY opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary presented a summary statement of the contents of the Annual Report; and then moved that the Report be referred to the Board of Directors for their consideration.

The Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the history of the past year, as developed in the report which has just been read, has strengthened our confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that in their purity and strength we see satisfactory evidence of their ultimate triumph."

The Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, with some appropriate remarks, introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of

the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon, after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognised and respected in the Federal Constitution: Therefore—

"*Resolved*, That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman who reveres the Federal Union has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquility of the States, that may have created or sanctioned this institution.

"*Resolved, further*, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law."

HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., of New York, was called upon, and having made an address, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the influence which the scheme of African colonization exerts to suppress the slave trade, to spread the English language and the principles of republican government, and to open new markets for American products, and extend American commerce, should commend it to the favorable consideration of the respective State Legislatures and of the General Government."

After which, on motion, the Society adjourned to meet in the Colonization Rooms at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,

January 17, 1848, 12 M.

The Society met according to ad-

journalment, Mr. WHITTLESEY in the Chair.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Cresson and Reese was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. They subsequently reported the following persons, who were duly elected :

PRESIDENT,

HON. HENRY CLAY.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

1. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. Y.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W. Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.
10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.
11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. William Short, of Philadelphia.
29. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
30. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tenn.
31. Gerard Ralston, of London.
32. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
33. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
34. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Massachusetts.
35. Thos. R. Hazard, of R. I.
36. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Virginia.
37. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
38. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
39. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
40. James Railey, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
42. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
43. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia.

44. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
45. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Massachusetts.
46. Jonathan Hide, of Maine.
47. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.
48. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.
49. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.
50. Bishop McIlvain, of Ohio.
51. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.
52. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
53. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
54. Hon. C. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.
55. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
56. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.

57. James Lenox, of New York.
58. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.
59. Prof. S. C. Upham, of Maine.
60. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
61. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
62. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.
63. Rev. John Early, D. D., of Virginia.
64. Rev. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia.
65. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1850, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,
January 16, 1849.

The Board met at 12 M. according to appointment, at the Society's office.

Present:

From the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Delegate—from New York Colonization Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., Life Director; Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Delegate; D. M. Reese, M. D., Delegate—from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Paul T. Jones, Esq., Delegate; Elliott Cresson, Esq., Life Director—District of Columbia, Rev. Wm. McLain, Life Director; Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Dr. H. Lindsly, of the Executive Committee.

The Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, was chosen Chairman. At the request of the Chairman, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. McLain.

The Rev Joseph Tracy was chosen Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting

of the Society and of the Board were read by the Secretary of the Society, and were approved.

The annual report of the Executive Committee for the year now ending, was then read; when, on motion of Dr. Reese, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to read to the annual meeting this evening, such abstract of the report just read, as can be presented in ten minutes.

Adjourned, to meet at this place at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M.

—
EVENING.

The Board met according to adjournment. Messrs. Whittlesey, Bradley, Bacon, and Gunton, of the Executive Committee, appeared and took their seats.

To give opportunity for attending the annual meeting of the Society at the Capitol, the Board adjourned, to meet at this place to-morrow at 10 A. M.

— January 17.

The Board met according to ad-

jourment. The Chairman being absent, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous sessions were read and approved.

The annual report having been referred by the Society to this Board, it was

Resolved, That the report be referred to a Committee.

Messrs. Tracy, Pinney and Cresson, were appointed as this Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Treasurer's account be referred to a committee. Messrs. Phelps and Jones were appointed.

On motion,

Resolved, That the price of the African Repository be reduced to one dollar per annum.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived the Board took a recess till after the meeting of the Society.

After recess, the Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke took the chair.

Messrs. Reese and Cresson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee nominated the following officers, who were elected, viz:

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clarke, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

Adjourned, to meet this evening at 7 P. M.

—
EVENING.

Met according to adjournment.

4

The committee to whom the annual report was referred, reported, recommending that the said report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication, which was adopted.

The committee on the Treasurer's account, reported that they had carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and found it correct and satisfactory. The report was adopted, and is as follows: [See page 51.]

The Board then adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

—
January 18.

The Board met according to adjournment. The Hon. E. Whittlesey was called to the chair.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the interests of the Colonization cause, demand that we proceed with confidence and energy in our work.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee to receive all well qualified applicants for emigration to Liberia, and give them a passage on the usual terms, relying upon the liberality of the friends of the cause, and the blessings of a favoring Providence for support.

Resolved, That it is desirable that the State Legislatures be prevailed upon to appropriate from their Treasuries, funds to aid in colonizing such free persons of color as in their respective States may desire to emigrate.

Resolved, That the Board of Di-

rectors feel it to be due to the Secretary and to the Executive Committee, upon whom the arduous and successful labors of the Parent Society have chiefly devolved during the past year, to express our high gratification with the energy, efficiency, and economy, with which the business of Colonization has been conducted under their joint administration.

Resolved, That in view of the very promising aspect of the Republic of Liberia, and especially the increasing spirit of emigration manifested in the numerous applications for the transportation of persons emancipated for the purpose; and, also, from free people of color who desire to remove thither, the Board

would earnestly recommend that renewed and more vigorous efforts be made by the several State Societies to raise funds and transmit them to the Treasurer of the Parent Society at Washington, in aid of the expenses necessarily called for during the present year.

Adjourned to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1850, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Concluding prayer was offered by
Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,
Chairman.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

Statement for 1849.

By reference to the financial report on the next page it will be seen that the present indebtedness of the Society amounts to \$8,746 39. Of the debts due the Society only a very small part will be available during this year, toward the payment of what the Society owes. Therefore we must look to the public collections for means to pay our present debts.

To send to Liberia and support them six months, the 657 persons who want to go at present will require \$32,850. These two items make \$41,596 39. In addition to this are all the expenses of the home department of our operations, and the expenses necessarily devolving on the Society in Liberia. There is hardly a week passes that we do not receive some new applications for a passage to Liberia. Supposing the whole number who may yet apply to be only 400, we want for them \$20,000. So that the lowest estimate which can be made of the funds necessary to the increased demands of the Society this year is \$75,000.

Many of the emigrants now wanting to go to Liberia must be sent out soon. Probably before the 1st of May we shall have sent four expeditions.

From this fact it will be seen at once that there is no time to be lost by our friends who intend to aid us. We want funds immediately, and if they are not furnished us by our friends, we shall be compelled to borrow them. We call upon all to consider this fact very fully.

In this connection we refer to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, authorising the Executive Committee to receive all applications for a passage to Liberia, &c., and to rely upon the liberality of a benevolent public and the blessing of Heaven for the means to pay their expenses. This is our only reliance. Depending therefore on our friends and our auxiliary societies to send us the means, we shall go forward and send off as fast as we can those who want to go. We trust that the means will be furnished.

Dr. **Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,**
From 1st January, 1848, to 1st January, 1849.

Cr.

To Cash in hand per last report, -	\$268 46	By Balances due by the Society per last report, -	\$2,573 77
Balances due the Society per last report, -	7,376 54	Payments for the following objects, to wit:	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:		Goods consigned to the Colonial Store for	
Donations - - - - -	18,725 04	the purchase of territory, and other ex-	
Colonial Store, - - - - -	8,161 58	pensitures in Liberia, - - - - -	10,326 45
Colony of Liberia, - - - - -	55 00	Salaries of the Governor, Colonial Secre-	
Legacies, - - - - -	2,530 00	tary and Clerk, support of Emigrants,	
Emigrants, - - - - -	9,458 43	schools, purchase of territory, public	
Subscriptions to the African Repository, -	1,371 65	buildings, &c. - - - - -	9,546 88
Other sources, - - - - -	2,164 87	Passage of Emigrants, &c. - - - - -	19,697 50
Profit and Loss, - - - - -	2 80	Salary of Secretary Am. Col. Society, rent	
Balances due by the Society this day, -	8,746 39	of office, clerk hire, &c. - - - - -	2,447 09
		Salaries of Agents, and other expenses in	
		collecting funds, - - - - -	4,306 09
		Contingent expenses, - - - - -	277 71
		Paper for the African Repository, and	
		printing, - - - - -	2,036 37
		Fees and other expenses in collecting	
		legacies, - - - - -	149 00
		Profit and Loss, - - - - -	592 60
		Balances due the Society this day, -	6,907 30
	\$58,860 76		\$58,860 76

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, January 1st, 1849.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

January 17, 1849.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-Keeper.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }
 PAUL T. JONES, } Auditors.

Addresses Delivered at the Annual Meeting.

THE HON. R. W. THOMPSON said:—

There is one fact connected with the introduction of the colored people into this country, which deserves a moment's consideration at the outset.

Who brought the Africans first into America? By what process were they introduced as slaves? Not by us. Not by our consent. The citizens of Virginia protested stoutly against the mother country for forcing them upon their new colony, contrary to the wishes and the interests of the colonists themselves. England brought them here! England pocketed their price, and for a series of years carried on the traffic as a source of gain.

Let this fact be borne in mind, in all our plans to improve *their* condition and *ours*.—The Africans were forced upon us at a time in their history when they were at the lowest point of humanity. They were heathens and barbarians. Their civil, social and religious condition was forlorn, almost beyond possibility of aggravation.

Their situation among us, though bad in itself, has had a redeeming influence upon them. They have been instructed in the arts of civilized life; many of them have been taught the rudiments of a common education, and upon hundreds of them Christianity has exerted its healing, saving power.

But still they have been in an unnatural condition among us, not calculated to secure either their or our highest welfare. This was early felt in Virginia, and the idea of *Colonization* was entertained—and Mr. Jefferson incorporated it in the first draft which he made of a Constitution for the State, shortly after the Declaration of Independence.

But no scheme of Colonization was perfected until the formation of

this Society, in which was engaged the best intellect of the nation. It is astonishing with what wisdom, prudence and foresight they acted. The subject was environed with difficulties. There was no record on any page of the world's history from which they could read lessons of instruction to guide them. In all the past there was no model which they could copy. And yet they were guided, Heaven-guided doubtless, in the formation of a scheme which with scarcely a single alteration has been carried out with the most triumphant success. The policy of this Society is at once simple and safe. It exercises all needed safeguards to the rights and interests of all concerned. It does not interfere with the relation of master and slave. It does not offer any oppression or injustice to the free. It proposes to colonize with their own consent those who are free, and it appeals to the humane and philanthropic, it summons the highest motives of patriotism, and in the name of all that is noble and great, it calls for aid to carry out its designs of mercy!

With what success, the present prosperous condition of the independent Republic of Liberia can tell.

It has made the Bible the basis of all its operations. It has sent out the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the teacher, the Christian minister and the missionary, to a land shrouded in more than Egyptian darkness. With the Declaration of Independence in one hand, and divine benevolence in the other, it has gone forth to conquer, and the influence of these great truths has already been infused into that immense continent! There now stands that infant Republic, vigorous and healthful, like a young giant, shaking the dew from his mane!

Had it proposed to the master to break asunder and at once the bonds of his slave, and cast him helpless abroad upon the world, it would have failed in the accomplishment of any good. It is not even pretended that those who have urged this policy, have benefited the slave or his master, or the country. But adopting the policy which it did, we stood ready, when an enlarged philanthropy should give freedom to a slave, to take him up, and place him in circumstances where that freedom would be a real blessing to him. Who is there that has seen the condition of the nominally free in the free States, but has felt that something more was necessary to his welfare than could possibly be gathered around him there? Every feeling of humanity is aroused in their behalf. But ingenuity and benevolence are both outwitted by the stern reality of the case. We may sympathise with them, we may extend a helping hand—but after all has been done that can be done in their behalf, they wither before the overpowering shadow of the Saxon, and the truth compels the acknowledgment that the white and the colored race cannot subsist together on terms of perfect equality. Hence the motives necessary to produce the full development of their powers cannot be brought to bear upon them here. If you propose to make them feel and think and act like men; you must open to them an unobstructed field. You must furnish them with the means of removal to a place where their natures will not be bound—where their aspirations will not be crushed—where they shall hold in their own grasp all that make men and freemen in the most favored country. Such a place is **LIBERIA!** There they have already displayed a mental energy which has astonished the world. And there too, when

civilization and Christian institutions shall have spread their influence far and wide, blessing and saving the millions now accessible to their influence, the question may be asked, as the past history of the race is reviewed, has no good influence sprung from the existence of slavery? It will then doubtless be seen that a wise Providence suffered their race to pass through a long season of depression, in order that ultimately they might be elevated. They were under a curse for sin. The trial was a very sore one. But the seeds were sown in their hearts as American bondsmen, which, when transplanted, sprang up in great glory and fruitfulness. Surely we may set this down as a signal instance of that wonderful Divine wisdom which “causes the wrath of man to praise Him, and restrains the remainder of His wrath.”

This fact cannot too frequently be impressed upon the American mind: How shall we get clear of the influences which almost daily agitate *this Hall*, and cause excitement and agitation which almost threaten the dissolution of this glorious Union?

Could there arise some one man, who by the greatness of his wisdom, the acuteness of his reasonings, and the variety and power of his council and his influence, could exorcise the spirit of fury and madness from all sections of the land, and breathe into this Hall that quietness and peace, that sublime union and fidelity which dignifies legislators and honors freemen, we should be almost tempted to pronounce him a second Washington! We should think of him at the same time that we think of the Father of his Country, who stood up in such sublime grandeur in a “time that tried men’s souls,” and consolidated the original union of these States, and gave the world its grandest illustration of freedom!

This Union—I speak, I am sure, the sentiments of every heart here—this Union must not be dissolved. There are too many destinies depending on its perpetuation! It shall not be dissolved!

Is there then no common ground on which we can meet, and where we can harmoniously stand? There is! This Society is that blessed spot. In its organization, in its past history, in its present advocacy, I see enrolled a long list of worthies from the North and the South, the East and the West! All sections, all parties are represented here. And here, with safety and with success, may meet and mingle, all religious denominations, all patriots and philanthropists, all judges and legislators, and pour in this wide channel the swelling stream of their patriotism and benevolence! Is not this common ground? On it let us gather! and the world shall acknowledge the deed!

In conclusion, I cannot repress one thought. What a glorious Republic this American Union is! Can we compare it to any thing better than its Father, “first in war, first in peace, and first in the destinies of the world?” What a glorious chart of freedom our fathers left us. They sealed it with their blood! We have sworn to maintain its purity, and hand it down to posterity unimpaired! This can be done. Let us maintain the integrity, not of the States, but of the *Union of the States!* and to the latest generation our posterity shall be blessed in the deed.

The Hon. R. J. WALKER, said:—

Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction have witnessed the good

which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution. [Mr. Walker evidently spoke with much difficulty, owing to his feeble state of health; but he was listened to with the most profound attention.]

“*Resolved*, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetuating the union of the States; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind.”

The Hon. J. R. INGERSOLL seconded this resolution, and said:—

Mr. President: I consider the resolution which the Hon. Secretary has offered, an admirable epitome of the past history, present condition, and urgent claims of the Colonization Scheme.

It is strange that such a subject as this should excite any emotions but the most generous and noble. And yet it is a fact, that there is scarcely a point in that resolution which has not awakened jealousy, excited suspicion, or given rise to some sinister designs.

But I am happy to believe that in this assembly we are all agreed as to the purity of the great principles of the colonization scheme, and their adaptation to benefit the two races now on this continent. And I am persuaded, that throughout the country a better public sentiment is beginning to prevail; that all harsh and angry feelings are becoming tranquilized; that animosity is greatly mitigated, if not destroyed. Indeed I do not understand how any one can look at the facts as they now stand forth to the world, and not be convinced of the great wisdom, and high claims of this enterprise.

This is a happy day for Liberia—once your *Colony*, but now an independent Republic! Who has not watched its rise and progress with deepest interest? With what anxious hearts the early pioneers have struggled on through toil and hardship, until now they stand up in a noble nationality and recognized independence! They have been admitted to an honorable standing among the nations of the earth!

I regret that other governments have gone ahead of our own, in that which was our peculiar work, and ought to have been our distinguished privilege! Humanity and justice demanded that we should extend to

that infant Republic the hand of encouragement, and award to them that acknowledgment of their independence which they undoubtedly deserve! They were once dwellers among us. They went forth from this land. Here they learned the first principles of government. They have adopted in the formation of their constitution the model of our own. They are the only republican government on that great continent. We ought to be proud of them, and acknowledge them as an additional evidence of the goodness of our own institutions! There is something very pleasantly significant in the flag of that Republic. The *stripes* are copies of those on our flag, thus indicating the country whence they sprung, and the *single star* tells us that amid our *stars* there was no home for them, that there is but one LIBERIA, but one single spot on the face of the whole earth where they can be men, and stand up in all the dignity of a renovated nature!

Under these circumstances I regret that our own country was not the first to recognize the Independence of the Republic of Liberia.

It is pleasant, however, to see that the moment President Roberts set his foot on the shores of Europe—those shores on which “if a slave sets foot his chains fall off”—he is recognized as the chief executive officer of an independent nation should be.

As you have heard from the Secretary, England and France have both acknowledged the independence of Liberia. And, if I mistake not, a third government either has, or is about to do the same!

And when President Roberts had completed the business which took him to Europe, he was furnished by the Government of England with a passage for himself and family to Liberia in a government vessel. A

friend handed me this evening a London paper, which I now hold in my hand, containing a print of the departure from Liverpool of his Excellency. The fine sloop "Amazon" is drawn out, with the President on board, other vessels are firing a salute to that charming little British Queen, as in her yacht she glides along to hail the departure of the President, and wish him God speed on his voyage!

I trust, Mr. President, we shall not be long behind these most powerful governments of the old world in imitating the glorious example which they have set us; that we shall shortly acknowledge in every way that we can, a country that owes its existence to the divine benevolence of citizens of our own.

Our Government is not generally found behind in any good work. It is well known that we were the first to take a decided stand against the slave trade, to declare it a misdemeanor of the highest grade, and to punish it accordingly. We have ever resisted it as a gross outrage on humanity, not for a moment to be tolerated!

Consistency therefore requires that we should extend our sympathy and our comity to that people who have done more, a hundred fold, to put down the slave trade than we ever have done, or with our present policy can do. They have done a noble work! And they are yet extending their influence farther and abolishing that horrid traffic to the utmost limit of their power. We can aid them and we must do it.

It may not be unprofitable in this connection to allude to an institution in France, the existence of which throws some additional light on the wisdom of the scheme of colonization which we have been pursuing. There was formed in Paris in 1838 the "African Institution," for the

redemption of the native tribes, and the extinction of the slave trade. It originated in the belief that the only way to accomplish these desirable results was to transplant the institutions of civilization, education, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the arts, social and political economy, literature and the fine arts, all these were to be carried to Africa by Africans themselves, and planted and nurtured by them, until they should increase and spread from one extremity of the land to the other, and having circled the whole country, should penetrate the interior, until every valley and mountain, every hill and plain, should become vocal with the songs of civilized men!

This was a private enterprise in the beginning, but the then Government made some appropriations to aid it, and the present Government may do the same, and it may yet accomplish great good.

It may be worth while to turn our attention to the slave trade—to its early history—to that Dutch vessel which brought the first hundred Africans into Virginia and sold them for slaves. There grew up a singular state of things in England after this. The British Government obtained a sort of monopoly of the slave trade, and carried it on as a great money making scheme! the British Government was put in possession of the power to extend the slave trade, and to farm it out, as it were. Their immense wealth and power were enlisted in the traffic. They brought them, as we heard this night, to this country. It was in vain that laws were passed prohibiting their introduction. The South protested. The Pilgrim came and poured his offering at the shrine of liberty. The Quaker came and stood beside the Southern Planters and the Pilgrim, and they all united in deprecating a traffic so odious!

Why did not the British Government hear them, and obey the dictates of humanity and abandon the traffic? It was not merely that they loved the gain of it! they had a motive above and beyond that. They wanted to break down the liberty of this country—they wanted to destroy the independence of the states! and they believed that the most effectual way was to fasten slavery upon us. But they have not succeeded in *this effort*, any better than they did in *that other* attempt to crush our rising greatness, when it became so vigorous as to be no longer held under their yoke! They however have entailed a curse upon us. They have done a deep and lasting injury to the Africans and to our own country.

It is to alleviate, to remove these evils, that this Society was formed. It is in this noble work that it has so perseveringly labored, and been so astonishingly successful.

The great effort of the Colonization Society is, with gradual and useful efforts, to bring about a separation of the two races, a result alike beneficial to them both: to restore to Africa her children, taken from her by avarice and cupidity, restored to her by benevolence and liberality; and by means of them to spread her benign influence of Christianity, and the useful institutions of civilization among her native tribes. The patrons of Colonization and the citizens of Liberia desire that the most friendly relations should subsist between the two countries; that commerce should bring to both enriching treasures! They want to send to us their camwood, their palm oil, their ivory, their gums, and their coffee—and they want from us in return our tobacco, and our powder, and the thousand articles which teem from our manufactories.

We say not too much when we speak of Colonization as the great

safety valve of this Union! It furnishes to the colored race an opportunity to escape from a country where their condition is the most unhappy. It affords to us an opportunity to repair in some small degree the breaches which we have made upon their race for centuries past; and to offer some slight atonement for the wrongs which we have done them.

The only reasonable objection which can be made to the Society is the smallness of its means. This only shows that the Government ought to take it up; that government vessels ought to be employed in transporting all who are anxious to go! That the state governments ought to make annual appropriations for this purpose.

If we consult the statistics of the northern parts of the country in Philadelphia or New York, or any place where they are treated as well as they are any where, show that, while in the south they increase with great rapidity, at the north they are not more numerous than they were 20 years ago.

What is the influence from this state of things? Why that even in the free states they are under disabilities which they cannot surmount—that the only mode of permanently benefitting them, and redeeming our country, is to remove them from their present disadvantageous position, and place them on the bold, broad platform of freedom, where unfettered and free as the air they breathe, they may exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of freeman, unawed and unimpressed by the presence of a dissimilar race.

These are some of the considerations which give to the Colonization scheme its grandeur and importance, and should gather around it the warmest sympathy and most liberal aid of the wise and the good in all parts of our land.

Hon. R. M. McLane said:

It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the A. C. S., I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the U. S. on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstan-

ces whatever, be elevated on the other.

Here then, we stand bound by the very Constitution of the Society, not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever. Leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people from a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the U. S. Government had been the *first* to step forward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race, shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements

on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast.

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the A. C. S. may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work.—Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland—and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a prac-

tical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States and to enquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers. On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why

not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed!

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefitted by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security where-

ever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond what ever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly enlarged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

We regret that we have not room in the present number for the remarks of Mr. Maxwell.

Latest from Liberia.

THE Liberia Packet arrived at Baltimore on the 22d instant in thirty-five days from Monrovia. She spent six weeks on the coast visiting the various settlements in Liberia. By the Packet we have received full advices from Gen. Lewis, Dr. Lugenbeel and others. We regret that in the present number we have no room to insert their letters. We must therefore content ourselves with the following general summary of the news:

The emigrants who went out in her had nearly all had an attack of the acclimating fever. None of them had died. Some of them were clear-

ing their lands and making preparations to build their houses, and they all seemed well satisfied.

Active preparations were being made at Sinou to receive and comfortably locate the large company expected there from New Orleans.

The Legislature of the Republic met on the 4th of December. ELIJAH JOHNSON was elected President of the Senate, (the Vice President was acting as President in the absence of President ROBERTS, who had not yet returned from Europe.) and JAMES B. MCGILL was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Trade is represented as being very

dull on the coast. Very little oil was coming into the market. Disturbances among some of the neighboring tribes existed. There were several vessels lying in the neighborhood of the Gallinas, awaiting their cargoes of slaves; and as there was no American vessel there at the time, they would most probably make a successful effort. The traffic is still carried on at New Cesters. Early in September the Marshal of Monrovia, Col. Hicks, captured two large slave canoes, two casks of rum, fourteen neptunes, and a quantity of other trade goods, belonging to the slave trader at New Cess. They

were going to Cape Mount for the purchase of slaves, and were manned by Kroomen under the direction of the slavers, who, we are sorry to say, succeeded in making their escape.

The authorities of Liberia were anxiously awaiting the return of President ROBERTS, expecting that he would be provided with every thing necessary to break up entirely the last vestiges of the slave trade on that part of the coast.

We understand that the Liberia Packet will sail again from Baltimore with emigrants; &c., in about three weeks.

Late Expedition for Liberia.

THE Bark Laura, chartered by this Society for the purpose, sailed from New Orleans for Liberia on the 20th

ultimo, with the Ross slaves and a family from Alabama. We shall give the particulars in our next.

The next Expedition for Liberia.

THE Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 20th February, of which all interested will

take notice. Papers favorable to the cause will please copy.

African Repository.

By reference to the proceedings of the Board of Directors it will be perceived that the price of the Repository has been reduced to ONE DOLLAR per annum.

We hope under this new arrangement the number of subscribers will be greatly increased.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of December, 1848, to the 20th of January, 1849.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
<i>London</i> —From Mr. John Ball, by Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	5 00	<i>West Hartford</i> —Contribution....	4 35
MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Hartford</i> —L. H. Woodruff.....	5 00
<i>Dedham</i> —From "the Dedham Female Society for educating heathen youth in Africa," by Miss Miranda Guild, Sec. and Treas.	25 00	<i>Thompson</i> —J. Harvey, jr., Allen Drake, each \$1.....	2 00
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Middletown</i> —Rev. D. Crane.....	2 00
<i>Providence</i> —From H.P. Franklin, Esq., \$30, Calvin Green, Esq., by Capt. George Barker, \$5....	35 00	<i>Bristol</i> —Thomas Barnes, \$10, E. C. Brewster, John Birge, each \$5, E. Darrows, Theodore Terry, each \$3, A. Peck, R. Malory, E. Ingraham, each \$1, H. R. Pond, A. Thompson, Seth Peck, A. Norton, each 50 cents, H. Elwell, 25 cents	31 25
CONNECTICUT.		<i>Plymouth</i> —Eli Terry, \$10, Edward Langdon, Seth Thomas, each \$5, Mary Langdon, \$4, Henry Scovil, \$2, H.B. Graves, Minerva Hart, each \$1.....	28 00
By Rev. James Ely:			
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. Mr. Myers...	2 00		
<i>Farmington</i> —Collection in Dr. Porter's congregation, \$19 20, Erastus Gay, \$1.....	20 20		

<i>Litchfield</i> —Miss Pierce, A friend, each \$20, Amelia Ogden, \$5, G. C. Woodruff, \$2, G. F. Davis, Miss Gould, Mrs. H. M. Buel, each \$1.....	50 00
<i>Colchester</i> —H. Burr, \$10, Rev. J. Arnold, M. H. Hammond, B. Stearns, E. Raymond, William Clark, J. M. Trumbull, each \$1, Dea. Olmstead, Mrs. Hustice, A. Carrier, A friend, Solomon Gillet, R. Gillet, J. D. Kellogg, each 50 cents, Mrs. Armstrong, J. Kellogg, Mrs. Perkins, Henry Foot, each 25 cents.....	20 50
<i>East Haddam</i> —Rev. J. Parsons, \$5, A. Day, R. W. Chapman, Lucy D. Brainard, Wm. O. Brainard, Lydia Brainard, Timothy Green, R. G. Pratt, each \$1, B. F. Gillet, A. Holmes, R. B. Chapman, E. B. Nye, Lucretia Hutchins, Abigail C. Brainard, T. F. Green, each 50 cents, Margaret F. Brainard, 25 cents.....	15 75
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D.....	10 00
<i>New London</i> —Part of a legacy left by Mrs. Susan Kellogg, by Robert Coit, Esq., Executor...	250 00
	441 05

NEW YORK.

Appropriation from the New York State Colonization Society....	4,000 00
<i>Rochester</i> —From "A. B." a friend to the Col. Soc., "to pay the passage of one emigrant to Liberia".....	50 00
<i>Minaville</i> —Elias A. Brown, Esq.....	5 00
<i>Cambridge</i> —Collection in the Associate Presbyterian congregation, by Rev. Alexander Bul lions, D. D.....	10 00
	4,065 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Chambersburg</i> —Rev. Wm. Goodhart.....	50
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Donation from the Pennsylvania Col. Soc.....	500 00
	500 50

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> —From a Lady of Wilmington, per R. R. Porter, Esq., \$50, David C. Wilson, Esq., to constitute Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30.....	80 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington City</i> —Donation from W. W. Corcoran, Esq.....	100 00
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VIRGINIA.

By David Christy, Esq:	
<i>Wheeling</i> —Rev. H. Weed, Jas. R. Baker, A. P. Woods, Joseph Caldwell, E. W. Stephens, M. Sweeney, each \$5, Dan'l Lamb, Thomas Johnson, sr., Cash, J. Paull, each \$3, Thos. Hughes, Cash, Dr. Tanner, Wm. Miller, J. H. Stout, each \$2, R. C. Bonham, John Fisher, Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Charles W. Russell, Dr. Frizzel, Hiram H. Brown, Thomas Johnson, jr., J. W. Scott, Cash, Thomas G. Culbertson, Samuel Irwin, R. Crangle, H. Crangle, Rev. C. Dickson, A. Paul, J. R. Dickey, G. A. Workman, Cash, L. H. Greer, John Howell, Cash, Dr. W. J. Bates, Cash, Dr. Todd, Francis Hornbrook, Cash, E. S. Fitzhugh, Rev. W. Wallace, each \$1.....	80 00
<i>Tye River Mills</i> —From Dr. Thos. Massie.....	30 00
<i>Petersburg</i> —Josephus Hurt, Esq., annual subscription.....	10 00
<i>Shepherdstown</i> —Col'n in Trinity Church, by Rev. C. W. Andrews, Rector.....	30 00
<i>Richmond</i> —Moseley & Elliott, publishers of the Whig, amount of their bill for advertising Col. notice.....	3 75
<i>Abingdon</i> —From Col. John M. Preston, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
	183 75

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Henry Brown:	
<i>Pioneer Mills</i> —Collection at the Rocky River church, Rev. Dan. A. Penick, pastor.....	28 00
<i>Lexington</i> —Master W. L. Rankin, 10 cents, Emma Rankin, 25 cents, Mrs. S. C. Ayer, \$1, Rev. J. Rankin, Rev. A. D. Montgomery, each \$2, Miss Lucy Montgomery, \$1, two servants, 21 cents.....	6 56
<i>Guilford County</i> —Collection at Bethel church.....	2 60
<i>Hillsborough</i> —Collection in Presbyterian church, \$16 75, Col'n in M. E. church, \$1 77.....	18 52
<i>Lincoln Co.</i> —Collection in Unity church.....	28 00
<i>Clover Garden</i> —W. G. Bingham,	

Esq., to constitute him a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	30 00	T. W. Powell, A. Kilbourne, C. Platt, Cash and Cash, Cash and Cash, A. H. Welsh, J. Eaton, Cash, Cash, each \$1.....	11 00
	113 68	Worthington—Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Carpenter, C. E. Burr, P. Burr, M. S. Wilkeson, Mr. Griswold, Dr. Kilbourne, each \$1.....	7 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.		Millville—A. Ross, Jas. McDonald, T. R. Cochran, each \$1.....	3 00
Abbeville—Rev. W. W. Patton, by David Christy, Esq.....	5 00	Walnut Hills—Rev. James Lyon, per Rev. James Stevens.....	5 00
GEORGIA.		Lebanon—W. H. P. Denny, Amos Smith, W. F. Parshall, G. J. Smith, Dr. J. Stevens, William Frost, Cash, B. Blackburn, R. Knox, G. W. Stokes, John C. Skinner, D. Anderson, J. K. Hurin, A. Van Note, M. Corwin, John Simonton, J. A. Smith, J. M. Williams, A. F. Hinch, John Probasco, Robert Sweeney, Dr. Sellers, Judge Kelsey, James Perrine, D. M. Morrow, Dr. Dakin, Jno. Irons, each \$1.....	27 00
Augusta—Robert Campbell, Esq.	25 00	Troy—Dr. Tellord, \$3, Jacob Knoop, B. F. Powers, R. Gibbs, Thomas Jay, J. Peck, R. Salvin, C. W. Singer, G. D. Burgess, W. J. Thomas, each \$1, T. J. Fellows and J. W. Hart, each 50 cents.....	13 00
TENNESSEE.		Piqua—Jos. Sawyer, Esq., Martin Simpson, each \$5, Mrs. Mitchell, \$2, Wm. Scott, \$3, Wm. Sawyer, A. Thomas, Jas. Starrett, Samuel Robinson, W. Sawyer, B. F. Brown, James Morrow, Jonas Ward, Mrs. Brown, Wm. Elliott, John Hilliur, J. H. Green, Dr. Dorsey, C. W. Fitch, H. Clarke, J. C. Worley, Holtzman & Dettmer, Samuel Davis, Matthew Caldwell, Andrew Patterson, John Delzell, Johnson & Gager, Robert McKnight, John Morrow, S. S. McKinnie, each \$1, B. Leavell, \$1 05, A. Bartell, Mr. Licklider, each 10 cents, J. Jones, 50 cents, Mr. Reiter, 25 cents, A. Carson, Mrs. Pettitt, each 50 cents, R. Walkup, 30 cents, R. Muchmore, T. Mitchell, each 50 cents, William Bennett, 20 cents.....	44 50
Maryville—Rev. Isaac Anderson.	10 00	Sidney—J. Cummins, J. Blair, each \$3, Sam'l Matthews, Wm. McCullough, John Neal, Jas. McCullough, S. Whittlesey, Rev. Wm. McGookin, D. Edgar, William D. Walker, John	
OHIO.			
By David Christy, Esq :			
Cincinnati—Rev. Alexander Guy, to constitute his son, Theophilus Wilson Guy, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30, Jas. Hall, Esq., \$5.....	35 00		
Chillicothe—Wm. Ross and Mrs. Ellen Worthington, each \$10, C. Creighton, Esq., Thos. Orr, Esq., George Renick, Dr. L. W. Foulke, J. Woodbridge, Esq., Col. Swearingen, Abner Wesson, each \$5, W. B. Franklin, Esq., Col. Madeira, each \$3, Wm. Carson, Ebenezer Carson, Hugh Carson, Cash, T. Ghormley, Cash, Jos. Sill, Esq., H. S. Lewis, W. Welsh, J. A. Kennedy, H. McGowan, Wm. J. McClintock, Peter Platter, Cash, Rev. Wm. T. Findley, R. H. Lansing, J. McDowell, Alexander McNary, each \$1..	79 00		
Circleville—Samuel Rogers, \$3, J. R. Hulse, C. N. Olds, Esq., Dr. Brown, T. C. Jones, S. A. Moore, Dr. Johns, D. Kinnear, J. H. Geiger, W. W. Bierce, H. Locke, A. McCord, N. W. Doddridge, each \$1, Jos. Bell and Wm. Miller, each 50 cents.	16 00		
Mount Pleasant—Rev. Mr. Mitchell, \$3, Amos Jones, Mrs. Alexander, Henry Bone, Jos. Williams, each \$1, and Mr. Hedges, 50 cents.....	7 50		
Steubenville—Rev. C. C. Beatty, Hans Wilson, each \$10, Roswell Marsh, Esq., Jas. Means, W. Kilgore, each \$5, Hon. H. H. Leavitt, John McMechan, each \$3, Rev. Intrepid Morse, Jos. Turnbull, Daniel L. Collier, Esq., each \$1.....	44 00		
St. Clairsville—Solomon Bentley, \$2, R. E. Carothers, Wm. Pancoast, each \$1.....	4 00		
Cambridge—M. Thompson, \$2, Dr. M. Greere, J. N. Rogers, each \$1, J. P. Smith, \$2, Cash, 50 cents.....	6 50		
Delaware—D. T. Fuller, S. Finch,			

Wharton, Dr. P. Beeman, H. McIlroy, J. F. Frazer, M. En- sey, Richard Rogers, David Reynolds, Guy C. Kelsey, J. A. Lamb, H. Thompson, Esq., Rev. Peter Monfort, C. Sterritt, Geo. Hutchinson, each \$1, J. Fulton, 25 cents, T. R. Robinson, 50 cents, Cash, 35 cents.....	28 10
Dayton—Robert W. Steele, \$20, Mrs. Phebe Steele, Mrs. J. C. Hall, Jos. Davidson, H. Stod- dard, Esq., S. B. Brown, Thos. Parrott, J. D. Phillips, each \$10, W. H. Pease, Jos. Barnett, D. Osborn, Jos. Clegg, Wm. Parrott, Rev. Dr. Anderson, E. Brown, Eastabrook & Phelps, Thomas Brown, each \$5, J. N. Wike, J. McDaniel, J. D. Loo- mis, John Sayre, Dr. Steele, George P. Holt, Esq., W. J. McKinney, each \$3, J. W. Ca- rey, B. F. Ells, each \$2, J. F. Edgar, J. Frankeberger, H. Williams, D. M. Curties, each \$1	164 00
Uniontown—John Lyle, Esq.....	1 50
	496 10

INDIANA.

By David Christy, Esq:

Indianapolis—From Dr. Isaac Coe, as follows: From members of Col. Society, \$8, collection in 1st Presbyterian church, 4th July, \$11 50, Greenwood Col. Society, per Rev. Mr. Wood, \$4 70, Rev. Mr. Wallace, Presb. church, \$10, from a Baptist, per Rev. Mr. Cressy, \$10, from a friend, to aid in sending to Li- beria, those "slaves who were liberated on condition of being sent, and would otherwise re- main slaves," by Isaac Coe, Esq., \$20.....	64 25
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ILLINOIS.

Tremont—Rev. Samuel Ladd....	1 00
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ALABAMA.

Mobile—From the colored Mis- sionary Society, by Edmond Douglas Taylor.....	10 00
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Total Contributions.....\$6,160 33

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Cumpton— Rev. Chas. Shedd, to Mar. '49.	3 00
VERMONT.—Charlotte—Dr. John Strong, for '48, \$3. Ripton— Daniel Chipman, Esq., to 1st July, '51, \$3.....	6 00
MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Jos. Tracy:—Sturbridge—E. F. Shaw,	

for '49, \$1 50. Auburn—Dea. Benjamin Wiser, for '49, \$1 50. East Lexington—Ambrose Mor- rell, Esq., to 9th Jan. '49, \$5..	8 00
RHODE ISLAND.—By Capt. Geo. Barker;—Providence—Tully D. Bowen, for '49, \$1 50, Miss M. Eddy, for '49, \$1 50, Geo. Ma- son, for '49, \$1 50, Jonathan S. Angell, for '49, \$1 50, William Andrews, for '49, \$1 50.....	7 50
PENNSYLVANIA.—Chambersburg— Rev. Wm. Goodhart, for '49...	1 50
VIRGINIA.—Spout Spring—John A. Shearer, to July, '49, \$3. Abingdon—Col. John M. Pres- ton, to May, '51, \$5. Wheel- ing—J. C. Lambdin, on ac- count, \$3.....	11 00
NORTH CAROLINA.—Chapel Hill —Rev. J. Philips, to 10th Jan. '49, \$2. White Hall—Rev. J. B. Watt, for '49, \$1 50. Lex- ington—A. Hurst, for '49, \$1 50. Greensborough—Thomas Cald- well, for '49, \$1 50, Rev. E. W. Caruthers, for '49, \$1 50. Hills- borough—F. Nash, Esq., for '49, \$1 50. Mill Grove—Rev. Wal- ter S. Pharr, for '49, \$1 50. Mill Creek—Rev. W. W. Pharr, for '49, \$1 50. Red House—Rev. S. A. Stanfield, for '49, \$1 50...	14 00
TENNESSEE.—Maryville—Rev. Isaac Anderson, to May, '48...	2 00
OHIO.—Uniontown—John Lyle, Esq., to May, '50, \$1 50. Wil- mington—Dr. J. H. Sparks, by Hon. David Fisher, on account, \$4. Xenia—Alex. Weir, for '48 and '49, \$3, John Vaneton, for '49, \$1 50, James C. McMil- lan, for '49, \$1 50, James Gal- loway, for '48, \$1 50, Samuel Galloway, for '49, \$1 50, John Hemphill, to September, '49, by Rev. H. McMillan, \$1. Chilli- colthe—Rev. W. T. Findley, for '47 and '48, \$3. Springfield— Joseph Bogle, for '48, \$1 50. Millsborough—Hogland & Hen- ry, to 18th Feb., '48, by A. C. Henry, Esq., \$2 50.....	22 50
INDIANA—Indianapolis—Dr. Isaac Coe, for '49.....	1 50
ALABAMA.—Mobile—Jacob An- derson, for Repository to June, '47, \$1 50, on account of Libe- ria Herald, \$1.....	2 50

Total Repository..... 79 50

Total Contributions..... 6,160 33

Aggregate Amount.....\$6,239 83

BACK NUMBERS OF THE REPOSITORY WANTED.

THE following numbers of the African Repository are out of print, viz:

Vol. I, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12; Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Vol. III, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 12; Vol. V, No. 4; Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 5; Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 5, 10, 12; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; Vol. IX, Nos. 3, 4, 5; Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7; Vol. XI, No. 4; Vol. XII, Nos. 10, 11; Vol. XIII, No. 12; Vol. XIV, Nos. 3, 4, 6, 10, 11; Vol. XV, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19; Vol. XVI, No. 3; Vol. XVIII, No. 1.

Some of our friends may have one or two of these numbers which they do not wish to keep. If they have, and will forward them to us, they will greatly oblige us. We have frequent calls for back numbers, which we cannot answer. We are also often applied to for whole sets, which of course we cannot supply. In this matter, our friends can greatly oblige us.

ANNUAL REPORTS WANTED.

WE are entirely destitute of the following numbers of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, viz: 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 21st and 22d.

We will pay a liberal price for any or all of these Repositories and Reports. We are very anxious to obtain them. If any of our friends have them, and can spare them, they will confer a great favor on us by forwarding them to us by mail.

We trust that our friends will consider it worth while for them to examine their old pamphlets, to ascertain whether they can supply our need in any of these particulars.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE A. C. S.

THOSE who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of — dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

VESSEL FROM NEW ORLEANS.

WE are making arrangements to send a vessel from New Orleans as soon as possible. A part of the emigrants assigned for the vessel January 1st, having sailed on the 20th ultimo, and others being left behind, and our expectation that another family of some 40 will get their release shortly, renders it impossible for us to fix the time at present precisely. Due notice will be given by letter as soon as possible.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A. C. S.

THE Thirty-second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, together with the proceedings at the Annual Meeting, will be out shortly. Any persons wishing copies will please give us timely notice. They will be sent *free* to all who desire them.

THE FIFTH VOYAGE OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

THE Liberia Packet will sail from Baltimore for Monrovia and other ports in Liberia on the 20th inst., of which emigrants and their friends will please take notice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

IT will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us **THREE DOLLARS** we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848.

TERMS OF THE REPOSITORY.

THE African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this city, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life member of the American Colonization Society.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and State, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received, by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

Persons who have not received certificates of life-membership to which they are entitled, will please give information by mail.